

pine, was an aggregation of 10 to 20 oestrid flies, which easily kept its position in the wind. A specimen sent to R. J. Gagné (also of the Systematics Laboratory) proved to be *Cephenomyia pratti* Hunter.

At mid-morning of the same day the long-faced black bee *Andrena porterae* Cockerell was common on flowering bushes of *Ribes* at the base of the peak. This is, as far as I know, the easternmost record for this Rocky Mountain species.

Probably Mt. Capulin's chief claim to entomological fame is the satyrid butterfly *Oeneis alberta capulinensis* Brown 1970: 137 (J. New York Entomol. Soc.), which at the time of its description had status as an isolated eastern population of *alberta*. However, Brown predicted it would eventually be found in the highlands to the north and west. In order to reduce possible collecting pressure on the small Mt. Capulin colony, it would be well to point out here that I observed *alberta* on May 10 in numbers on Johnson's Mesa, about 10 mi. NNW of Mt. Capulin, at an altitude of 7,600'.—U. N. LANHAM, *University of Colorado Museum, Boulder*.

Additional Notes on Chagas' Trypanosome in California and Arizona.—Wood (1975, Exptl. Parasitol. In Press) indicated 25 locations in California for recovery of *Triatoma protracta protracta* (Uhler) naturally infected with *Trypanosoma cruzi* Chagas. Further unreported California localities for recovery of Chagas' trypanosome in *T. p. protracta* include the following: from *Neotoma* houses in Garden Valley, El Dorado Co., 26 & 28 November 1963: 24 (4 ♂, 7 ♀, 8-5th and 5-4th instar nymphs) with 3 ♂ and 5 ♀ positive for *T. cruzi*, A. L. Gladwill; at black light in Lytle Creek, San Bernardino Co., 12 September 1964: 4 (2 ♂, 2 ♀), 1 ♀ positive, J. A. Robertson; 1 positive ♂ from a home in Yreka, Siskiyou Co., 21 July 1967, forwarded from the State Department of Agriculture by R. Hawthorne; 1 positive ♀ from the living room couch in a home in the Hollywood Hills, Hollywood, Los Angeles Co., 20 August 1967, R. DeRover, Jr.; and 8 (2 ♂, 3 ♀ and 3-5th instar nymphs), 2 ♀ and 3-5th positive 10 August and 2 September 1974 from *Neotoma* houses in Wildwood Park, Thousand Oaks, Ventura Co., S. F. Wood.

From 1964 through 1970, 28 *T. p. protracta* were reported to me from homes in Beverly Hills (Benedict Canyon), Los Angeles County. Microscopic examination of the feces of 3 ♂ and 11 ♀ revealed 1 ♀ positive for *T. cruzi* from inside a home 7 September 1968 and another ♀ positive from an outside screen 8 July 1969. Thus, there are numerous reservoir mammal carriers of Chagas' zoonosis in the southern end of the Santa Monica Mountains.

During the summer of 1965, A. L. Gladwill, caretaker at the Griffith Park Boys' Camp in Los Angeles, California, collected 13 *T. p. protracta* (6 ♂, 7 ♀) from the vicinity of his living quarters (Wood & Wood, 1967, *Pacific Insects* 9: 544, Fig. 5) from 26 August to 31 October and placed them, dead or alive, in his home refrigerator (1–2°C). These conenose bugs were transferred 6 June 1966 to the author's refrigerator and removed 6 July 1966 for examination of the rectal contents for trypanosomes. One ♀ with feeble leg movements when isolated by Gladwill 4 September 1965 revealed 3 trypanosomes and 16 epi-mastigotes of *T. cruzi* when examined 305 days after capture! One ♂ collected alive 30 August 1965

from inside the home (Fig. 5, above the garage, loc. cit.) revealed 1 trypto- and 8 epi-mastigotes when examined 310 days after capture. Another ♀ collected on 28 August 1965 showed 12 trypto- and 8 epi-mastigotes 312 days after capture. These are remarkably long survival times and show that freshly captured *Triatoma* can be stored in a household refrigerator to preserve *Trypanosoma cruzi* in the insect vector for at least 312 days.

Infection with *T. cruzi* for all California triatomines obtained by me through 1974 was 25.1% or 945 of 3,761 bugs. Most were alive when rectal contents were examined.

From Arizona, between 1966 and 1971, 24 (12 ♂, 12 ♀) *Triatoma rubida uhleri* Neiva were received. Two ♂ were positive for *T. cruzi* of 22 collected in Tucson, Pima Co., 14 June 1969 by G. Harwood. One of 2 ♀ was positive from Phoenix, Maricopa Co., collected 12 June 1970 by F. Plettenberg.

The infection rate for all Arizona triatomines examined through 1974 was 6.6% or 88 positive of 1,323 examined mostly from dead, dried specimens.—SHERWIN F. WOOD, 614 W. Shenandoah St., Thousand Oaks, CA 91360.

Foraging Behavior of *Agapostemon* on *Oenothera caespitosa* in southeastern Wyoming (Hymenoptera: Halictidae).—Linsley, MacSwain and Raven (1963, Univ. Calif. Publ. Entomol. 33: 25–58) have provided information on the Apoideaen visitors to eleven species of *Oenothera* in and around the Great Basin. This note reports on a species previously unrecorded on *Oenothera caespitosa caespitosa* Munz and describes its foraging behavior on the blossom.

Observations were made on two small populations of *Oenothera caespitosa* on two consecutive mornings, May 26 and 27, 1974, from 5:30 to 9:30 a.m. The weather was clear, warm and without wind. The area, a slightly rocky sandstone patch surrounded by typical open short-grass prairie, is located about seven miles S. S. E. of Laramie, Wyoming. As reported previously, (ibid.) the flowers at this time of morning were devoid of nectar but did possess significant amounts of pollen.

The first activity was recorded at 8:30 on May 26 and 8:20 on May 27 when females of *Agapostemon texanus* began to appear on the flowers. A total of four bees were recorded on May 26 and ten on May 27. Typically, a bee would alight upon the proximal half of a petal and walk to the base of a filament. It would then ascend the filament to the anthers where pollen collected by the forelegs was transferred to the scopa. The pollen grains, which are large, triangular and inter-connected by viscin threads formed a rather loose and easily detachable mass on the scopa. When finished with one anther the bee flew to the next filament and repeated the process. Usually, two or three anthers were collected from on each flower. In no case did a bee forage on all four anthers of the same flower. Analysis of the pollen taken from the scopa of three bees revealed only *Oenothera* pollen. This flower constancy occurred despite the fact that several other species were in bloom and contained available pollen. Females of *Agapostemon texanus* carrying full pollen loads have been collected on these other species at other times. Of the fourteen recorded visitors none were seen contacting the stigma at any time. Thus, *Agapostemon texanus* does not seem to be